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The Lexicographic and Structural Analysis of the Terms Used by Realtors in English and Uzbek

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ANNOTATION

This article is devoted to the structural structure of terms related to real estate activity in English and Uzbek languages and their lexicographic research. In the article, the interpretation of terms related to real estate activity in English and Uzbek languages is given with examples.

KEYWORDS: term formation, terminological dictionaries, nominative unit, economic terminology, international terms.

The development of international relations, international economic-political, cultural relations and their effects are reflected in the lexicon of the languages of these nations. There are countless studies devoted to the importance and role of such phenomena. However, despite this, the debates and discussions on this issue have not ended. Because linguists have not come to a common and firm conclusion on the issue of word acquisition.

Despite many studies devoted to the mechanisms of term formation, they still remain one of the main problems of linguistics. The main trend of term formation is the specialization of linguistic tools used to express scientific concepts, as well as the classification laws of systematic and term formation models, which correspond to such systematicity and regularity of the concepts they reflect.

It can be considered that two groups of factors play an important role in the formation of terminological systems: 1) the need to describe in detail the concepts of fundamental areas of science transferred to the system of extralinguistic and applied terminology, which implies the need to define the concepts of fields of knowledge and fields of activity; 2) it is related to the variety of conceptual relations conveyed by terms, as well as the possibility of combining conceptually different components in such detailed terms¹.

The authors of the first editions, which focus on the specific features of the term, its form and content, as well as the issues of ordering terminology, are D.Lotte, E.Dresen, A.Lesakhin, S.Chaplikin, G.Vinokur,

¹ Деркач И.В. Семантика и структура терминов в подъязыке вычислительной техники: Автореф. дис. канд. филол. наук. - Москва, 1998. – 17с.

A. Reformatsky. Their fundamental works were of a general nature and were devoted to the theory of the term, the place of the language in the lexical system, as well as the requirements for the term as a verbalized unit of scientific knowledge.

Term formation processes are subject to general laws of scientific and intellectual activity. Terms are created through the nomination of concepts, objects and events or as a "way of recording acquired knowledge". For this, term generation has developed all necessary tools such as term elements, term models and term generation methods.

Features of term formation

- 1) linguistic tools (national language units; borrowed and artificial formations from other languages);
- 2) term formation methods (semantic, morphological, syntactic);
- 3) related to the characteristics of terms. Formal and semantic structure of the term;

In addition to the characteristics, the term also has a number of signs, and the main types of terms differ depending on the manifestation of the signs. Terms can be considered as symbolic units in terms of their form and structural properties, meaning, and usage properties. According to S. V. Grinev, terms can be original (existing for a long time or formed in a certain language) and appropriated (from other languages in whole or in separate aspects)².

Due to the lack of a dictionary of real estate terms, words and terms in the field of business are translated differently and lose the unification characteristic of terms. This has a negative impact on the development of the Uzbek language and prevents it from becoming a language of science and business.

English has become the main language in the international arena, the language of diplomacy and business, tourism and culture, world economy and politics, education and science, advanced technologies and law. It also plays an important role in the formation of realtor terms.

When we analyze the presentation of real estate terms in English monolingual dictionaries, the most universal in scientific and technical lexicography are the terminological dictionaries and encyclopedias related to the field, because experience shows that they are often related to language. It is used as a basis for solving various practical problems.

As you know, terminological dictionaries are primarily intended for specialists in a certain field of knowledge or technology. As mentioned above, one of the oldest forms of world lexicography in general, and terminography in particular, is the lexicographic form of the dictionary. This article contains the English Edward Roberd Raupp, Danna Vance Raupp Dictionary of economic terms Portsmouth, New Hampshire, - 2018 dictionary and the Uzbek language Sh. Mustafaqulov and others. Explanatory dictionary of economic terms Tashkent, - 2019 we will consider the terms related to real estate activity.

The macrostructure of the dictionary is the structure related to the general structure of the dictionary. As its components V. Dubichinsky "Introduction word", "Alphabet structure", "Ideographic structure", "Right side of the dictionary", "Left side of the dictionary", "Dictionary indicators" lists parts like³.

²Гринев, С. В. Введение в терминоведение [Текст] / С. В. Гринев. - М.: Московский Лицей, 1993.- с.62

³Дубичинский В.В. Теоретическая и практическая лексикография. – Вена-Харьковь, 1998. – 160 с. – С.90.

Terms related to real estate activity in Uzbek language are mostly borrowed from English, and they entered the Uzbek language as basic terms.

For example,

Direct - costing - the term of the management accounting system that summarizes the direct costs on the products or items produced, although it consists of two components, is a basic term in the Uzbek language. If we consider the term *direct-costing*, it is actually a variant of the term *direct-costing* in the English language that entered the Uzbek language directly. In English, we divide this term into the following components: *direct* adjective (adjective), *cost* verb (verb) and *-ing*, but in Uzbek we cannot divide the term *direct-costing* into components, because the words in the term include *-ing* suffix is not available in Uzbek language, therefore, we interpret this term as a root term in Uzbek language.

In addition, in the economic terminology of the English language, there is a large part of the terms formed with prepositions, and some of these terms have also been absorbed into the Uzbek language, for example,

Overdraft is a special form of current account number. Its distinctive feature is that the bank allows a short-term debit (uncovered) balance in the customer's main "demand" deposit account. The right to use the overdraft account number is given only to the most reliable customers.

forfeiting - obtaining the right to make demands for the delivery of goods (goods) and providing services, performing operations related to this demand and accepting the risk of its collection;

As can be seen from the two examples given above, both terms were directly adopted into the Uzbek language, word for word. In English, these terms are divided into *preposition+noun (predlog+ot)* components, but since there is no preposition in the Uzbek language, we cannot divide these terms into components, we accept them as root terms.

At the same time, the Uzbek language is socio-political, economic, scientific-technical, etc. In the terminology system of the fields, following the laws of the Uzbek language, a large number of international terms are used, some of which are replaced by word-forming affixes of the Uzbek language.

Today, it is transferred to its own layer by copying the terms from the original layer. Spelling is a widely used form of word acquisition, and it has already been determined that it is very active in expanding and enriching the vocabulary of today's language.

While learning a foreign concept, without learning a foreign word expressing this concept, it is also possible to choose a word of the language to be learned or create a new word (kalka) for this concept. For example, when the Russian concept of "businessman" was adopted, the Uzbek word "entrepreneur" was chosen to name it, and this word entered the active dictionary of the Uzbek language. Or, in mastering the concept of "", this Russian unit was obtained by copying it into Uzbek, that is, a nominative unit in the style of "cellular communication" was made in Uzbek. Of course, in this form of concept acquisition, the linguistic landscape of the world in the acquiring language is enriched along with the conceptual landscape of the world, that is, a specific word in the acquiring language acquires a new meaning or a new unit appears.

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